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COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF GREAT
YARMOUTH.

URBAN & PORT SANITARY
AUTHORITY.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For 1935.

Great Yarmouth :

JOHN BUCKLE, PRINTER, CENTRAL HALL, THEATRE PLAIN.

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH,

1936.

*To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twenty-sixth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1935 are shown in the following Table :—

	<i>Great Yarmouth.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>121 Great Towns.</i>	<i>140 Smaller Towns.</i>
<i>Death Rate</i>	10.97	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.2
<i>*Infantile death rate</i>	38	57	58	62	55
<i>Birth Rate</i>	13.7	14.7	13.3	14.8	14.8

** Per 1000 infant births.*

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate remain at a low figure. The two latter are especially noteworthy (see also page 14).

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III.) Fifty-four per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and thirty-two per cent. over the age of 75 years.

Thirty-nine per cent. of the total deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred in public institutions.

The Total Rainfall (average 24.48 inches) was 24.78.

The Mean Temperature (average 48.4) was 50.1.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1780.8.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 196 patients and 277 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
STATISTICS, &c.	7—14
NUTRITION	14
HEALTH SERVICES:—	
Local Government Act, 1929:—	
Public Vaccination	15, 68
Poor Law Services under Special Acts	15
Poor Law Medical Out-Relief	15, 16
Institutional Provision for Mental Defectives	16
Public Health Officers	17
Nursing in the Home	18
Laboratory Facilities	18
Legislation in force	19
Hospitals	20—23
Ambulance Facilities	23
Clinics, Treatment Centres, etc.:—	
Maternity and Child Welfare	23, 24
School Clinics	24
Tuberculosis Clinic	24—27
Sanatoria	27—30
Venereal Disease	31, 32
Beach First Aid Station	32, 33
Midwives	33, 34
Maternal Mortality	34
Health Visiting	34—38
Children Act, 1908	39
Orthopædics	39
Maternity and Nursing Homes	40
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES:—	
Water	40—42
Closet Accommodation	42
Public Cleansing	42
Sanitary Inspection	43—50
Smoke Abatement	50
Premises, etc., subject to control by the Local Authority	51
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	51
Schools	51
HOUSING:—	
Statistics for 1935	52—54
Clearance Area (Number Two)	54

CONTENTS—*continued.*

	PAGE
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:—	
Milk	54, 55
Meat	56, 57
Food Inspection	58
Adulteration, etc.	59, 60
Chemical, etc., Examination	60
Nutrition	60, 61
PREVALENCE, &c., OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—	
Notifiable Diseases	61—64
Laboratory Facilities	64
Non-Notifiable Diseases	8—14, 64
Disinfection and Disinfestation	65
Incidence	66, 67, 69, 70
Public Vaccination	68
Prevention of Blindness	68
Tuberculosis	69
SUPERANNUATION ACT	70
RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT	70, 71
BLIND PERSONS ACT	72—75
MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS	76, 77
PORT SANITARY DISTRICT:—	
General	79
Shipping	80
Trade	81
Water Supply	81
Port Sanitary Regulations	82
Infectious Disease	83
Rodents	83
Hygiene of Crews' Spaces	83, 84
Food Inspection	84, 85
CANAL BOATS ACTS	85

SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	...	3,598
Population at Census on April 26/27th, 1931	...	56,771
,, estimated by the Registrar General		
for the middle of 1935	...	55,400
Number of Occupied Dwellings (Census, 1931)	...	14,256
,, ,, ,, (Rate Books, 1935)	...	16,067
,, families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)		14,630
Rateable value	... ..	£334,023
Product of a Penny Rate (13/6 in the £)	...	£1,255
Total Revenue (exclusive of Trading accounts)	...	£314,618
Net indebtedness	... ..	£1,706,883

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

Births (legitimate), males 396, females 330	... Total	726
,, (illegitimate), males 14, females 19	... Total	33
Birth Rate	... ..	13.7
Stillbirths (legitimate, males 16, females 6	... Total	22
,, (illegitimate), males 0, females 2	... Total	2
,, rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	30
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non-residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district)	... ..	699
Death Rate	... ..	12.61
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor	...	10.97
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—		
Puerperal Sepsis, 2; rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths		2.55
Other puerperal causes, 1; ,, ,, ,, ,,		1.27

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate 38, Illegitimate 30 ...			... Total	38
Death Rate from Measles	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.05
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.04
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.16
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0.07
„ „ Enteric	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Violence	...	...	...	0.51

The corresponding figures for the 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns are :—

Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	62
Measles	...	...	...	0.04
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.01
Whooping cough	...	...	...	0.04
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.09
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	7.9
Enteric	...	...	...	0.00
Violence	...	...	...	0.45

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

				1935.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	...	0	0.5
Measles	...	...	...	0	4.0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3	0.1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	5.9
Diphtheria	...	...	...	9	2.8
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	54	63.3
Cancer	...	...	...	87	95.9
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	53	73.7
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	4	3.1
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	...	15	24.3
Violence	...	...	...	28	29.4
Influenza	...	...	...	3	21.8

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 6 per cent. occurred in infancy (0—5), 2 per cent. during school age (5—15), 38 per cent. during working life (15—65), and the remaining 54 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 32 per cent. occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Mortality. Twenty-nine children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death-rate of 38 per 1,000 births registered, being 19.2 below the decennial average.

Tuberculosis Death Rate. The standardized death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.664 per 1,000, and from non-pulmonary 0.152. Comparing with the figures for England and Wales of 0.605 and 0.113, our rates were 0.690 and 0.158.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1935.

[illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS IN 1935.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.	Total Deaths of Residents in Institutions within and without the District.
1 Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Measles	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	2	2
4 Whooping-cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	6	6
6 Influenza	1	—
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	18
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	8
11 Syphilis	2	2
12 General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...	—	3
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	31	35
14 Diabetes	6	7
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	14	13
16 Heart Disease	63	61
17 Aneurism	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	14	16
19 Bronchitis	1	1
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	16	20
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1
22 Peptic Ulcer	2	3
23 Diarrhœa, etc.	—	—
24 Appendicitis	4	5
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	2	2
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	—	—
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	12	12
29 Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	5	4
32 Senility	1	2
33 Suicide	2	2
34 Other Violence	15	11
35 Other defined Diseases	39	41
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—
All Causes	256	276

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1935.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.												
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	Decennial Average.
Measles ...	0	15	1	2	2	7	0	0	1	9	3	4.0
Whooping Cough	2	2	2	2	9	6	5	2	16	3	12	5.9
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	4	1	2	1	6	5	2	4	3	5	2	3.1
B.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).												
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Diphtheria ...	9	8	4	1	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	2.8
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0.5
Tuberculosis ...	54	50	57	54	65	68	57	67	65	61	89	63.3
C.—OTHER DISEASES.												
Cancer ...	87	95	99	114	94	108	100	93	85	99	72	95.9
Influenza ...	3	2	30	41	10	5	62	6	29	15	18	21.8
Respiratory Diseases ...	53	46	61	73	81	49	96	63	95	69	104	73.7
Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	15	20	25	21	21	21	23	28	30	27	27	24.3

Infant Deaths. Forty-five per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were:—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	27.6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	17.2
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	13.8
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	10.3
Marasmus	...	...	...	6.9
Bronchitis	...	...	...	6.9
Atelectasis	...	...	...	3.4
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	3.4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3.4
Misadventure	...	...	...	3.4
Other Causes	...	...	...	3.4

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever. The general epidemic period which commenced in 1933 reached us in the Autumn of 1934 and continued into 1935. The case rates per 1,000 living being 2.96 for England and Wales and 4.62 for Great Yarmouth. Fortunately the disease was of a very mild type.

Whooping Cough. This occurs in epidemics every few years. During 1935 there was a normal number of cases. The death rates of the County Boroughs and for Great Yarmouth being 0.04 and 0.04 respectively.

Measles. The biennial epidemic did not occur in 1935, and there were no deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.00 against 0.04 for the County Boroughs.

Diphtheria. The number of cases in the first two months of the year was above the average. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 1.75 per 1,000 living as against 1.60 for England and Wales.

Tuberculous Disease. The deaths from this disease continue to fall. The notifications also show a decrease, being 63 per cent. of the average number for the previous five years. The death-rate was 0.840 per 1,000 living as against 0.718 for England and Wales.

Cancer. The deaths from cancer show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease. The Great Yarmouth death-rate was 1.36 and that for England and Wales 1.58.

Respiratory Diseases. There continued to be a decrease in deaths from these diseases, the number (53) being 71 per cent. of the decennial average.

Diarrhoeal Diseases. The deaths remain very low—five cases, of which four were under 2 years of age. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years. The death-rate per 1,000 live births under 2 years of age for the County Boroughs was 7.9 and for Great Yarmouth 5.2.

Wasting Diseases of Infants. The deaths continue at a low level, being 61 per cent. of our decennial average.

Enteric Disease. This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1935 there were no cases, giving a case-rate of nil per 1,000 against 0.04 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. Five cases of Pyrexia and none of Fever occurred, giving a rate of 6.3 and 0.0 per 1,000 live and still-births in comparison with 9.4 and 3.6 for the country generally.

Erysipelas. The case rate was 0.54 in comparison with 0.42 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. The rate for Puerperal Sepsis was 2.55 per 1,000 live births, and for other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition 1.27. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 1.61 and 2.32.

Malnutrition and Unemployment. There is nothing to add to my report of last year. The matter will continue to receive the attention of the Medical and Health Visiting Staff.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Medical Services transferred to the Council under the above Act were:—Public vaccination and functions under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908. Both these services are now administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

POOR LAW SERVICES which have been provided under SPECIAL ACTS.

It has not been found practicable to transfer from the Public Assistance Committee (under sect. 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929) to other Committees of the Corporation, any service other than that under the Education Act, 1921.

The Welfare of the Blind Committee, however, has gone a long way in this connection by providing allowances, up to 23/6 per week, for Blind Persons resident in the Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 72—74.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(1)	<i>North District</i>	Population (1921 Census)	24,176
(2)	<i>South District</i>	,, ,,	15,548
(3)	<i>Gorleston</i>	,, ,,	13,165
(4)	<i>Cobholm and Southtown</i>	,, ,,	7,226
(5)	<i>Runham Vauxhall</i>	,, ,,	585
			60,700

District Medical Officers:—(1) E. Connell, (2) ditto, (3) A. S. K. Anderson, (4) E. Connell, (5) H. Potts.

No changes were introduced on the transfer of this Service to the Local Authority, but at the end of 1930 Dr. Smellie resigned his appointment in the South District.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

In May, 1934, arrangements were concluded with the Norfolk County Council for the reservation of beds, at Little Plumstead Hall and at Heckingham, for Great Yarmouth cases.

Since then our admissions have been as under:—

Adult males	...	3
Adult females	...	1
Boys	...	3
Girls	...	1

These eight cases were the total in residence on December 31st.

2 (i.) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) MEDICAL.

- (t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) J. F. RUSSELL—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*
- A. S. K. ANDERSON, E. CONNELL and H. POTTS—*District Medical Officers (Poor Law), part time; Public Vaccinators, part time—A. S. K. ANDERSON and E. CONNELL.*

(b) OTHERS.

- W. SHIPLEY—*Veterinary Surgeon, part time.*
- W. LINCOLN SUTTON—*Public Analyst, part time.*
- (t)*G. H. SPINKS—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc., Port Sanitary Inspector.*
- (t)†*H. ALIFFE, (t)*H. HOWARTH, (t)†*F. PARMENTER—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc.*
- (t)*A. GOODRIDGE—*Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- h.(t)‡Miss I. D. SEARCH, h.(t)‡Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡Miss M. E. OVERSHOTT, b.h.(t)‡Miss E. BULMER, and b.(t)h.m. Miss A. SHIPPERBOTTOM—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*
- J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*
- E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*
- H. AMES—*Junior ditto.*
- Miss L. E. HOWE—*Woman Clerk.*
- G. TURNER—*Disinfector.*
- R. HOLLIS—*Vaccination Officer, part time.*
- Miss R. BURROWS—*Infant Life Protection Visitor, part time (trained nurse).*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

h. Health Visitors' Certificate.

m. Certified Midwife.

(ii.) **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME**

is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, three under the Gorleston Nursing Association, one under the Southtown Nursing Association, and three under the Great Yarmouth Nursing Association.

(iii.) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

One thousand two hundred and thirty-four bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Corporation Laboratory in 1935, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.		In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.		In cases for discharge.		For Suspects.	Total.
Positive	26	Pos.	7	Pos.	23	Pos.	58
Negative	34	Neg.	137	Neg.	305	Neg.	378
Total	<u>60</u>	Tot.	<u>144</u>	Tot.	<u>328</u>	Tot.	<u>436</u>

Specimens of Sputum.			Hairs for Ringworm.		
T.B.	present	24	Pos.	1	
T.B.	not present	240	Neg.	1	
Total		<u>264</u>	Tot.	<u>2</u>	<u>1234</u>

The Public Analyst carries out the examinations of water, milk and foodstuffs (see pages 59—60).

Dr. G. Leslie Eastes, of Harley Street, W.1., carries out the examination of blood in suspected cases of Enteric and Brucella infection. Six specimens were examined in 1935, all negative.

(iv.) **LEGISLATION IN FORCE.****List of Local Acts.**

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909.
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

List of Adopted Acts.

	Date of Adoption.
7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	12th Nov., 1889
8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	14th Oct., 1890
9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 ...	14th Oct., 1890
10. Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	13th Feb., 1894
11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II. Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III. Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV. Part V. Secs. 93 and 95, Part X. Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII. Sec. 92, Part X ...	17th Feb., 1910
12. Notification of Births Act ...	12th April, 1901
13. Public Health Act, 1925, Part II. (other than Sec. 21), Part III., Part IV. and Part V. ...	1st May, 1926

List of Bye-laws.

14. Removal of Refuse ...	16th June, 1868
15. Common Lodging Houses ...	ditto
16. Removal of Offensive Matter ...	10th Feb., 1891
17. Infectious Disease on Ships ...	5th June, 1909
18. Fish Frying ...	13th June, 1911
19. Nuisances ...	4th May, 1912
20. Slaughter Houses ...	5th Mar., 1932

(v.) **HOSPITALS.**

Matters referring to Hospitals were gone into fully in my 1930 Report. There have been no changes since. The accommodation remains adequate for existing demands, though when the present financial stringency is relieved, it will be suitable to consider the provision of extended accommodation for Maternity and Acute Tuberculosis cases.

Following are some interesting figures regarding the Poor Law Infirmary and the General Hospital:—

THE INFIRMARY.—During 1935 twelve children were born in the Institution (excluding one stillbirth). Patients suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Pulmonary, males	5	—	6	1
„ females	—	—	—	—
„ children	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary, males	1	—	—	1
„ „ females	1	—	1	1
„ „ children	1	1	1	—

Other figures for the year are as follows:—

Admissions	...	...	...	451
Maternity cases	...	...	...	13
Births	...	...	...	12 (live)
Deaths	...	...	...	125
Discharges	...	...	...	315
Average number of occupied beds			...	236
Surgical operations		...	...	2

In-patients on December 31st:—

Children	...	...	...	6
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	154
Tuberculous	...	...	...	Nil
Mental	...	...	...	84
Other	...	...	...	164

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The total number of In-patients treated in 1935 was 1,073, being an average number of 54 occupied beds,

The total admissions were 1,025. The number of operations performed during 1935 was (figures not available). Figures for the Out-patient Department are as follows:—

Number of new cases in 1935 :—X-ray 1,243, Ophthalmic 151, Ear, Nose and Throat 387, Dental 316, Electric and Massage 193, General Cases 212, Accidents and Casualties 3,244; Total, 5,746. Attendances 1935 :—X-ray Dept. 1,243, Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Dept. 3,603, Dental 316, Ophthalmic 809, Ear, Nose and Throat, 4,744, General 1,109; Total, 28,319.

The Great Yarmouth Corporation contributes a variable annual subscription to the General and Cottage Hospitals and re-imburses the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for expenditure on tuberculous and V.D. patients.

The Isolation Hospitals.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 66 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and “Typhoid Fever,” which were notified during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS.

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Remaining on						
December 31st, 1934	0	22	0	14	0	36
Admitted during 1935	0	147	0	89	0	236
Died in Hospital	0	2	0	6	0	8
Discharged during 1935	0	156	0	95	0	251
Remaining on						
December 31st, 1935	0	11	0	2	0	13

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS
IN EACH MONTH OF 1935.

	Other Disease.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
January	0	0	15	0	28	43
February	0	0	8	0	18	26
March	0	0	15	0	6	21
April	0	0	9	0	4	13
May	0	0	15	0	4	19
June	0	0	10	0	6	16
July	0	0	7	0	3	10
August	0	0	10	0	7	17
September	0	0	19	0	1	20
October	0	0	17	0	4	21
November	0	0	13	0	5	18
December	0	0	9	0	3	12
	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 147 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 89 <hr/>	<hr/> 236 <hr/>

The average number of patients in hospital was 39.42.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	57.42 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	91.75 „
For “ Typhoid Fever ”	...	...	— „

This hospital is adequate, and no more, for the Area having regard to the influx of Summer visitors and the normal seasonal variations in the incidence of infectious disease. At the time of an epidemic period such as 1934-35, no hospital within the means of a town of this size could be expected to cope with the sudden influx of scarlet fever cases, nor was it possible to follow our usual practice of admitting all cases for whom application was made. It became necessary, therefore, to allocate the beds at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health. The method adopted was to (1) admit at once all cases needing hospital treatment, (2) admit as soon as possible (usually at once) all cases where conditions of employment rendered removal necessary,

and (3) admit at an early date all cases where domestic difficulties occurred. These groups of cases were given priority in the order shown above.

Owing to the necessity of keeping ample accommodation for diphtheria cases (diphtheria, unlike scarlet fever, being a deadly disease), the Hospital was not always used to bed-capacity. If it had been, there would have resulted loss of life from delay in admitting diphtheria cases, while at the same time adding little to the percentage of scarlet fever admissions.

(vi.) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

(vii.) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

There have been no additional facilities or changes during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—This Centre was opened in 1922. The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to be very popular with the mothers.

During the year 201 expectant mothers and 782 children had been dealt with. They paid a total of 795 and 6,555 visits respectively.

The number attending for the first time was 181 expectant mothers and 395 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 9 expectant mothers and 67 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 99 expectant mothers and 224 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 6.2 expectant mothers and 59 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 82 expectant mothers and 171 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 19,893 packets were distributed. Of this, 18,883 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Four babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 10 per 1,000 as against 38 per 1,000 for the town generally.

SCHOOL CLINICS.—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Gourlay Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the “Dispensary.” On that date Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic in Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria. On December 31st, 1929, Dr. Brown left, and was succeeded on March 1st, 1930, by Dr. Russell.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m. to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to:—

- i. *Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified or suspected*, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated. In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87; whereas in 1927, the number was 118; in 1928, it was 127; in 1929, 110; in 1930, 103; in 1931, 90; in 1932, 89; in 1933, 85; in

1934, 72; and in 1935, 73. The increase to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. One hundred and sixty-four new cases were examined, of whom 90 were non-tuberculous, 15 doubtful, and 59 definitely tuberculous.

- ii. Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be or were actually suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases. Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous ...	...	7
„ „ „ doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	4
„ „ „ Non-Tuberculous ...	...	4
		<hr/>
Total ...		15
Child Contacts examined, Tuberculous ...	...	1
„ „ „ doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	4
„ „ „ Non-Tuberculous ...	...	45
		<hr/>
Total number of children examined ...		65
		<hr/>
Children admitted to Sanatorium ...	...	6
		<hr/>

- iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see pages 26—27).
- iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis:—77 cases.
- v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions:—0 case.
- vi. Examination of Contacts, *i.e.*, persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves

to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection, 77 contacts were examined, of whom 3 were found to be tuberculous, 7 doubtful, and 67 non-tuberculous.

vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital.—72 specimens of sputum, etc., were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 192 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and, if possible, the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year	...	87
Contacts	... ..	77
Total number of Physical Examinations	...	1062
Number of persons examined	... ..	519
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1935	... ..	384
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	... ..	43
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary	...	1005
Number of consultations with Medical Prac- titioners	... ..	77
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	... ..	116
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	... ..	868
Number of specimens of sputum examined	...	264
X-ray examinations	... ..	20

* Excluding 67 patients seen at the Town Hall.

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

		Alive.	Recovered.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1926		19	21	132	53
„ 1926	...	6	5	26	27
„ 1927	...	26	22	50	16
„ 1928	...	32	33	43	23
„ 1929	...	27	23	44	23
„ 1930	...	37	7	44	6
„ 1931	...	39	1	35	7
„ 1932	...	53	0	35	9
„ 1933	...	44	0	25	8
„ 1934	...	36	0	24	4
„ 1935	...	50	0	9	1
		<hr/> 369	<hr/> 112	<hr/> 467	<hr/> 177

giving a “ Live Register ” of 369 in addition to a supplemental register of 15 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (*i.e.*, the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total 384 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria as follows:—

Kelling Sanatorium—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	7
Pensioners's beds	...	as required.	

Stanninghall Farm Colony (for men who have passed through sanatorium treatment):—Beds as required. N.B.—This institution was maintained by the Norfolk, Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities, but was finally shut down in the Autumn of 1935, our last case being discharged on August 31st.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases): Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for acute and advanced cases): Ditto.

Maltings Farm Sanatorium (males and females): Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary): Ditto.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females): 4 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (males, females and children): As required.

The movements of patients during 1935 was as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (civilians) ...	22	25
Kelling (pensioners) ...	0	1
Stanninghall (civilians) ...	0	3
Bramblewood (women) ...	8	7
Ipswich (women) ...	13	13
Ipswich (boys) ...	0	2
Ipswich (boys, non-pulmonary) ...	2	2
Ipswich (girls) ...	1	0
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary) ...	1	1
Maltings Farm (men, observation) ...	1	0
Maltings Farm (women) ...	4	5
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary) ..	1	1
Maltings Farm (women, observation) ...	2	2
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary) ...	0	1
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (women) ...	2	2
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (women, non-pulmonary) ...	4	4
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (men) ...	2	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls, non-pulmonary) ...	1	4
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary) ...	0	2
Brampton Hospital (men) ...	1	1
Royal N.O. Hospital (women, non-pulmonary) ...	0	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (boy, non-pulmonary) ...	1	0
Addenbrookes Hospital (men, non-pulmonary) ...	1	0
	<hr/> 67 <hr/>	<hr/> 79 <hr/>

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment in 1935 was:—

Kelling (civilians)	...	...	...	19.0
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	...	0.4
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	...	...	1.1
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	...	3.9
Ipswich (women)	...	...	...	6.7
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	...	1.8
Ipswich (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1.2
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	...	0.3
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1.0
Maltings Farm (men, observation)	...	...	...	0.1
Maltings Farm (women)	...	...	...	2.2
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.2
Maltings Farm (women, observation)	...	...	...	0.3
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.5
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (men)	...	...	...	0.02
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (women)	...	...	...	0.1
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.3
East Anglian Sanatorium (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1.4
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys)	...	...	...	1.0
East Anglian Sanatorium (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	2.0
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1.7
Brompton Hospital (men)	...	...	...	0.1
Royal N.O. Hospital (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.2
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (boy, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.8
Addenbrookes Hospital (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.01
				<hr/> 46 <hr/>

The average duration, in days, of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (civilians)	...	...	...	205.8
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	...	325.0
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	...	...	496.3
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	...	157.6
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (men)	...	...	...	4.0

Maltings Farm (women)	...	...	203.8
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	70.0
Ipswich (women)	...	...	172.5
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	497.0
Ipswich (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	224.0
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	224.0
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	695.8
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	761.0
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital (women)	...	...	20.5
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital			
(women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	28.6
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	967.5
Royal N.O. Hospital (women, non-pulmonary)			290.0
Brompton Hospital (men)	...	...	31.0

The number of patients in residence was:—

			Jan. 1st, 1935.	Dec. 31st, 1935.
Kelling (civilians)	...	...	19	16
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	1	0
Stanninghall (men)	...	...	3	0
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	3	4
Ipswich (women)	...	...	6	6
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	3	1
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	0	1
Ipswich (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	1
Maltings Farm (men, observation)	...	...	0	1
Maltings Farm (women)	...	...	2	1
East Anglian (boys)	...	...	1	1
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	2	2
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	4	1
Papworth (men, non-pulmonary)	...	...	2	0
Royal N.O. Hospital, (women, non-pulmonary)			1	0
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital				
(boy, non-pulmonary)	...	...	0	1
Heatherwood (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	0
Addenbrookes Hospital (men)	...	...	0	1
			<hr/> 49	<hr/> 37

VENEREAL DISEASES.

NORWICH CLINIC.

The Corporation shares the expenses of the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. During 1935 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

			Old Cases.	New Cases.
Syphilis	...	...	49	8
Soft Chancre		...	0	0
Gonorrhœa	...	...	55	10
Not V.D.	...	...	0	1
			<hr/> 104	<hr/> 19
			<hr/>	<hr/>

They made 415 attendances during the year. One was admitted as an in-patient during the year and remained 10 days.

Fifty-one patients ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and 6 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test	...	...	84
For Spirochætes	...	...	1
For Gonococci	...	...	33
Other	...	...	0
			<hr/> 118
			<hr/>

Doses of Arseno-benzene compounds: 233.

(All given in Out-Patient Department).

LOWESTOFT CLINIC.

During the year it was found that patients were going in increasing numbers to the recently opened Clinic of the East Suffolk County Council at the Lowestoft Hospital. Accordingly steps are being taken to transfer our work there, as it is in every way more convenient for Great Yarmouth cases.

During 1935 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows :—

			Old Cases.	New Cases.
Syphilis	*	9
Soft Chancre		...	*	0
Gonorrhœa	*	19
Not V.D.	*	1
			<hr/> *	<hr/> 29
			<hr/>	<hr/>

They made 720 attendances during the year. * were admitted as in-patients during the year.

* patients ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and * were remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

(* figures not available).

Bacteriological examinations :—

Wasserman test	...	...	18
For Spirochætes	...	...	1
For Gonococci	...	...	48
Other	...	...	0
			<hr/> 67
			<hr/>

Doses of Arsenc-benzene compounds: 177.

(All given in Out-Patient Department).

FIRST AID STATION ON YARMOUTH BEACH.

The Beach Committee instituted, for the Summer season only, a First Aid Station for the treatment of minor injuries. The station was staffed by a trained nurse, Miss Williamott, with an attendant and placed under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the three months (8th July to 21st September) that it was open, the nurse rendered first aid to 581 cases—fingers pinched in deck-chairs, sprains, cuts, sand in eyes, abrasions, insect stings, etc., together with a few more serious accidents.

As a side-line, lost children were cared for, until claimed by their relatives, to the number of 164.

This Station has become very popular and will be re-opened in 1936.

OTHER FIRST AID STATIONS.

During the Fishing Season two other Stations (not under the control of the Corporation) are in operation, viz., the Welfare Hut on the South Denes, maintained by certain Herring Curers, and the Dressing Station in St. Peter's Road, maintained by the British Red Cross Society. These Centres deal with the cuts and sores common on the hands of the girl fish-workers.

3 (i.) **MIDWIVES.**

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are:—

Attended by Medical Man	585	75.1%
„ Registered Midwife	194	24.9%
„ Unregistered Midwife	Nil	Nil

There were five trained certified midwives practising during the year.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	194
„ „ „ in the Infirmary	...	13
„ „ „ in General Hospital		10
„ „ „ by "Handy" Women		—
„ „ „ in Gorleston Hospital		3

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 25 cases, as follows:—

Ante Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	—
Post Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	2
Delayed Labour	...	...	5
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—
Illness of Mother	...	...	2
Illness of Child	...	...	6
Discharging Eyes	...	...	2
Varicose Veins	...	...	—
Malpresentation	...	...	3
Deformity of Child	...	...	1
			<hr/> 25 <hr/>

C.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates these cases.

HEALTH VISITING.

Fortunately the Health Visiting Staff was up to strength during the year. After some years of difficulties the position continues normal, and is as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant. This is an adequate staff for present requirements, but will need augmenting if the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare work is increased.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 24, 26.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 9,205 as follows:—

In connection with the Visitation of Children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	3031	
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	174	
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)		3597	
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)		188	
At homes where infant's death or still-births had occurred	... ... ...	55	
Ante-natal visits	... ... ...	442	
In connection with midwives	... ...	65	
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	42	
		—	7594

In connection with the medical inspection
of school children:—

To arrange with teachers at the school re inspection	... ... ...	58	
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	... ... ...	206	
To investigate special cases, poliomyelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc.	...	815	
To attend inspection at schools	...	114	
Other visits to schools	... ...	418	
		—	1611
			—
			9205
			—

The total number of children visited was 2,849 as follows:—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2636	27	24	2687
Illegitimate	158	2	2	162
				—
				2849
				—

The total number of visits to these children was:—

Infants under 1 year: first visit to legitimate children, 734; to illegitimate children, 34; total, 8250. Children 1 to 5 years: legitimate, 3507; illegitimate, 278; total, 3785.

The six cases of Ophthalmia notified were kept under observation until well.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 74.9 per cent. of the total live births were thus notified, in addition to 14 still-births.

Of these, 194 were notified by midwives, and 404 by parents and doctors.

Twenty-eight of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by doctors, 181, *i.e.*, 30.9 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 7045 visits to the homes of 2849 children below school age (of whom 2794 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into:—

Legitimate	...	...	734	
Illegitimate	...	...	34	
			—	768

Number of infants re-visited from previous year:—

Legitimate	...	...	703	
Illegitimate	...	...	33	
			—	736
Older children (1—5)	...	...		1345
				—
				2849
				—

The children were found to be fed as follows :—

	Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	743	93 per cent.	6 per cent.	1 per cent.
3rd month ...	750	72 per cent.	23 per cent.	5 per cent.
6th month ...	747	41 per cent.	26 per cent.	33 per cent.
9th month ...	742	2 per cent.	48 per cent.	50 per cent.

The children (727 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows :—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk ...	38	0
Condensed milk, mainly ...	107	16
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	302	7
Dried milk ...	248	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	695	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not ceased.

In twenty-nine cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. One of these children died of diarrhœa.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven children between the ages of one and five were visited. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, fifty-seven being noted as backward in this respect. One hundred and eighty children had their teeth beginning to decay, and fifty-eight others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Five were found to be suffering from rickets, and one hundred and six others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. Two hundred and thirty-three children were fed partially on tinned milk.

The twenty-nine infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Breast only ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly ..	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly ...	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dried milk ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further infor- mation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	13	11	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was fairly satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages:—

STANDARD.

Total Homes

Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
2849	18 per cent.	36 per cent.	25 per cent.	21 per cent.

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately:—

Homes					
Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	
Living 2820	18 per cent.	36 per cent.	25 per cent.	21 per cent.	
Dead 29	21 per cent.	24 per cent.	31 per cent.	24 per cent.	

(iv.) PART I. **CHILDREN ACT, 1908.**

Miss Burrows, a district nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, who has acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for many years, has since April 1st, 1930, carried out that work under my administration. On January 1st, 1935, there were ten children on the books, and on December 31st, eleven cases, six new cases having been registered and five having left their foster-mothers. All children were found to be well looked after by their foster-mothers. Miss Burrows paid a total of 98 visits to their homes during the year.

(v.) **ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**

Since my last Report we have entered into a working arrangement with the Norfolk County Council to share in their Orthopædic Scheme. Later, this will be stabilised by a definite contract when our requirements are more fully known.

The present position is that Mr. H. A. Brittain, the Orthopædic Surgeon, holds Clinics, at intervals, at Melton Lodge for the County cases, and we are entitled to send our children at the same time. If Mr. Brittain considers an operation necessary he performs it at the Great Yarmouth General Hospital and, a week or two later, the patient is transferred to Melton Lodge for convalescent treatment. Appliances, as prescribed by Mr. Brittain, are supplied by Messrs. Krohne & Sesemann, surgical instrument makers, of London, whose representative visits Melton Lodge as required.

The missing link in this Scheme is an out-patient department in physio-therapy, re-education in walking, etc., which is not needed by the County at Melton Lodge, although we need it badly. This, however, is being arranged for and will shortly be instituted.

Up to the end of the year we sent 18 cases (8 under the Education Committee and 10 under the Health Committee) to Melton Lodge Clinics. Admittances to Melton Lodge were 2 and 3 cases and to the General Hospital 3 and 2 cases, respectively, under the two Committees.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

There are now seven * Homes on the Register, two having been discontinued during 1935.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES IN 1935.

1. Number of applications for registration	...	...	Nil
2. Number of homes registered	...	...	Nil
3. Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			Nil
4. Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5. Number of cases in which such orders have been			
(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6. Number of applications for exemption from registration			Nil
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been			
(a) granted	...	...	Nil
(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
(c) refused	...	...	Nil

* All take maternity cases and five of them general cases also.

All new applications are considered, and the Homes visited personally, by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Visitors keep in touch with registered homes and provide the general supervision necessary.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1 (i) THE WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of eighteen, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still eighteen wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with. During 1935 three samples were taken. One was found to be contaminated and the well was ordered to be closed.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and, after treatment, is pumped into the mains.

The supply has always been adequate and is normally obtained from the River Bure, a fairly clear and easily filtrable water.

Owing to the prolonged drought (this was our third dry Summer) the river decreased in volume and the sea-water came up to the intake. On the 19th July the alternative supply (from Ormesby Broad) was therefore taken into use.

On August 8th there was a thunderstorm. Owing to the sudden lowering of the barometric pressure or the cooling of the surface of the Broad by the rain, the Broad suddenly threw-up its bottom sludge.

The result was choked filters, necessitating surface scraping, and a very objectionable dark brown odoriferous supply was delivered from our mains on and after the evening of August 10th.

A three years' drought was unprecedented, but the Water Company had been alive to its possibility and, in November of 1934, had contracted for the installation of a sedimentation and rapid filtration plant to deal with the water previously to its normal treatment in the slow sand-filters. Unfortunately this new plant was not yet completed, but the Contractor rose to the occasion and, with temporary connections, got 6 of the 8 new rapid filters going on August 15th together with the alum precipitation plant. The following day, August 16th, a chlorine-drip apparatus was also installed.

The result of the foregoing measures was a great and immediate improvement in the water as regards vegetable and bacterial content. A sample I took on August 14th contained presumptive bacillus coli in one cubic centimetre, but a further sample on August 19th contained none in ten cubic centimetres,

Following this, the supply improved steadily. There was naturally delay since the whole of the slow filters and the supply system had contained the contaminated water which had to be displaced by the newly-treated water, but my sample of September 4th showed no evidence of bacillus coli in 100 cubic centimetres and from that date there was a continuous improvement in the general bacterial content.

Later, on November 1st, the Company replaced the drip-chlorine plant by an ammonia-chlorine process. Later still, on May 14th, 1936, a new and permanent ammonia-chlorine plant was brought into operation.

The present position is a satisfactory one. Ormesby Broad contains sufficient reserve water to carry us over any period of drought; the water, from either source of supply, is now treated as a routine by (a) alum precipitation, (b) rapid filtration, (c) slow sand filtration, and (d) the ammonia-chlorine process, and I see no reason to doubt that in future the water distributed will always be of uniformly good quality.

3 (i.) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 19,124 w.c's. and 29 * privies in the Borough.

* Eleven for temporary use during Fishing Season.

(ii.) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Eight motor lorries, two horse wagons and one horse cart are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 14,274 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,271 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

PROVISION OF PROPER DUST RECEPTACLES.

During the year 23 informal notices were served on the owners where inadequate dust receptacles were provided, resulting in 23 sanitary dustbins being provided.

(iii.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1935. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

TABLE A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	707
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	576
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	3141
Bake-house inspections ...	208
Common lodging-house inspections ...	197
Slaughter-house and knacker's yard inspections ...	3928
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	291
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected ...	1708
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected ...	607
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	123
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	846
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	12
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	239
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	427
Special visits to fried fish shops ...	263
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	209
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	4
Stables inspected ...	42
Public conveniences inspected ...	137
Fair vans inspected ...	39
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	61
Total ...	<u>13565</u>

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 255 Statutory and 294 Preliminary.

	Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	3
New drains laid	56
Drains cleaned and repaired	394
Pedestal closets provided	42
Earthenware gulley traps fixed	211
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	52
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	9
Offensive accumulations removed	78
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	8
Animals and poultry removed	7
Water closets repaired	385
New sinks erected	92
Drains intercepted from sewers	85
Rainwater cisterns abolished	11
Sink waste pipes disconnected	49
Yards, passages and floors concreted	302
Drains ventilated	151
Spouting and fall pipes provided	487
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	33
Bake-houses limewashed	96
Houses provided with Company's water	6
Damp-courses inserted	117
Houses ventilated	39
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	104
Dilapidations made good	3141
Under floor spaces ventilated	177
Manure bins provided	1
Dustbins provided	23
Miscellaneous items	3242

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 707 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 102 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 209, and the number of defects found was 121. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

	Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	12
„ Kitchens and sculleries	24
„ Bedrooms	8
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses	20
„ Internal w.c.'s.	21
„ External w.c.'s.	42
„ Yards and passages	34
„ Adjoining houses	14
„ Cellars	3
From Defective soil pipes	52
„ Defective vent shafts	31
„ Heads and joints of rainwater pipes	11
„ Around yard gullies	41
„ Defective drain connections	83
„ Defective w.c. connections	77
„ Defective interceptors	18
„ Sink-wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected direct	35
„ Drains, direct to sewer	17

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	71	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish curers) ...	834	26	—
Work places (including fishyards)	787	19	—
Home-workers' premises ...	16	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	1708	45	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEFECTS FOUND.

		Number of Defects.		Number of
		Found.	Remedied.	Prosecu- tions.
Want of cleanliness	...	8	8	—
Want of ventilation	...	3	3	—
Want of drainage of floors	...	5	5	—
Defective drains	... ..	14	14	—
Offensive accumulation on premises		17	17	—
No water supply	... ..	1	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	... ..	14	14	—
Unsuitable or defective	...	12	12	—
Not separate for sexes	...	5	5	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	79	79	Nil
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOME WORK.

	Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year ...	4
Total number of out-workers on lists ...	16

NATURE AND NUMBER OF
REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES VISITED DURING THE YEAR.

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.					Number of Visits.
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	35
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	8
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	18
Net chambers	...	...	...	...	32
Barrel factories	...	...	...	...	16
Box makers	...	...	...	...	19
Bakehouses and confectioners			...	...	249
Tailors	...	...	...	...	40
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	...	25
Laundries	...	...	...	...	19
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	12
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	...	27
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	142
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	53
Engineers	...	...	...	...	21
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	11
Fish-houses and yards	...	...	...	...	417
Mineral water works	...	...	...	...	7
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	9
Coach-builders	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing factories	...	...	...	...	27
Foundries	...	...	...	...	2
Bottling stores	...	...	...	...	11
Printers	...	...	...	...	37
Wood turners	...	...	...	...	5
Silversmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Marine stores	...	...	...	...	152
Metal workers	...	...	...	...	4
Baking powder manufacturers			...	...	5
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	...	2
Builders' merchant	...	...	...	...	8
Tallow works	...	...	...	...	12

Nature.				Number of Visits.	
Slipper factory	9
Photographers	3
Hairdressers	58
Poster manufacturers	3
Harness makers	3
Coopers	61
Motor and cycle engineers	35
Milliners	16
Boat builders	5
Piano works	1
Bedding manufacturers	47
Twine spinners	3
Tripe dressers	163
Locksmiths	2
Scale makers	6
Whitesmiths	2
Basket makers	17
Dentists' workshops	15
Mast and block makers	11
Builders	137
Picture framers	4
Cabinet makers	16
Furriers	1
Total				...	2047

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC., ON THE REGISTER AT THE
END OF THE YEAR, 1935.

Nature.				Number.	
Bakehouses	51
Baking powder makers	3
Bedding manufacturers	4
Boat builders	1
Bottling stores	5
Blacksmiths	2
Box makers	1

Nature.					Number.
Builders	...	...	...	...	9
Basket makers	...	...	...	...	3
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	...	11
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	17
Coopers	...	...	...	...	11
Engineers	...	...	...	...	3
Ice manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Motor engineers	...	...	...	...	18
Wood choppers	...	...	...	...	2
Printing works	...	...	...	...	5
Carriage builders	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	...	5
Gas fitters	...	...	...	...	3
Furriers	...	...	...	...	1
Marine fitters	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle engineers	...	...	...	...	7
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	3
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	...	2
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	3
Cork cutters	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	16
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	...	...	107
Foundries	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	37
Lock and tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	6
Laundries	...	...	...	...	4
Milliners	...	...	...	...	17
Marine stores	...	...	...	...	6
Netting chambers	...	...	...	...	12
Outfitters	...	...	...	...	1
Oilskin manufacturers	...	...	...	...	2
Picture framers	...	...	...	...	3
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	...	7
Scale makers	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	16
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	...	3
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	...	1
Builders' merchants	...	...	...	...	2

Nature.					Number.
Toy makers	...	...	...	...	2
Tallow works	...	...	...	...	1
Slipper factories	...	...	...	...	3
Photographers	...	...	...	...	5
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	...	4
Poster manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	1
Wood turners	...	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	3
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	36
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	6
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	44
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	6
Dentists	...	...	...	...	7
Mineral water manufacturers	...	...	...	...	2
Piano manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	...	2
Twine spinners	...	...	...	...	1
Ship chandlers	...	...	...	...	2
Total					545

(iv.) PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Special attention has again been given to this Act during the year. Printed leaflets setting forth the requirements of Orders-in-Council made under the Act were distributed to wholesale traders, shopkeepers and stallholders when necessary, followed by many verbal cautions to those failing to comply. No proceedings were taken for non-compliance.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SPINKS.

(v.) OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc.:—

Nature.				Number.
*Fried fish shop	...	...	...	76
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	3
Marine stores	...	...	...	9
Knacker	...	...	...	1
*Slaughter-houses	...	...	*16 registered	
			1 licensed	

* Bye-laws.

Underground Bakehouses:—None.

Common Lodging-houses:—4 with accommodation for 9 females and 78 males.

(vii.) RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making-up purposes; 11 visits were paid to these premises.

4. SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 193 patients and 277 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken *re* contacts.

SECTION D.—**HOUSING.**

* STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) :—			
(i.) by the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
(ii.) by other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii.) by other bodies and persons	...	...	180
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—			
(i.) by the Local Authority—			
(a) for the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925			Nil
(b) for the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925			Nil
(c) for other purposes	...	...	Nil
(ii.) by other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	562
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...			1976
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	142
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...			358
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	38
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	235

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	255
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year, and are not a statement of housing conditions,

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	84
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners 	62
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 	171
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners 	169
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	3

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	35
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	10

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

CLEARANCE AREA No. 2.

In August, 1934, the Town Council declared the area bounded on the North by the mid-line of Row 28, the mid-line of Row 27 and Church Plain; on the East by the Market Place; on the South by the mid-line of Row 26, the mid-line of Row 30 and the mid-line of Row 31; and on the West by the North Quay; inclusive: a Clearance Area under Section I. of the Housing Act, 1930, and made a Compulsory Purchase Order, relating to the land of the Area, under Section 10.

The Local Enquiry by the Ministry of Health Inspector was held on January 29th, 1935, and later the Minister confirmed the Order.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, *e.g.*, small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up-to-date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

Many cow-sheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 7 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 75 in 13 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are :—

			Applications during 1935.	No. on Register, Dec. 31st, 1935.
Purveyors	...	...	16	101
Dairymen	...	...	—	42
Cowkeepers	...	...	—	7
Cow-sheds	...	...	—	13

Four hundred and eighty-four visits were paid to these premises during the year.

MILK (TUBERCLE BACILLI AND OTHER BACTERIA).

In August, 1934, arrangements were completed for examinations of milk to be made by Dr. A. Leslie Sheather.

During the year 1935, 77 samples were subjected to biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli; three were found positive.

Two of these tuberculous milks came from the County of Norfolk and one from the County of East Suffolk. In each case I communicated with the County Medical Officer, with the result that the offending cow was traced and slaughtered.

Eight further samples were examined for general bacterial content and found to vary from 20,000 to an uncountable number per cubic centimetre. In five of these samples presumptive bacillus coli was found to be present in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre. It is difficult to know how to deal with contaminated milk, since there is no legal standard except for milks coming under the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licences issued.

Grade A.	...	...	...	1
Grade A. (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2

A sample of each supply was examined for bacterial content and found to be well above the standard.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter-houses.

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1935.	In Dec., 1935.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		<hr/> 22	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 17

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT REGULATIONS).

These have been given considerable attention during the year, and although a great improvement has been made, there are yet several things to be done before perfection is reached. These are receiving attention, and it is hoped our efforts will be successful without having to resort to extreme measures.

A large number of consignments of imported mutton have arrived from the Port of London, and have been inspected on arrival in the town. Notification is always received from the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London Authority that such meat has been released, so that no difficulty has been experienced in connection with this particular type of food.

Tuberculosis.—The number of carcasses, etc., destroyed was as follows:—

			Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Ox carcasses	...	...	1	—
Heifer carcasses	...	...	2	—
Cow carcasses	...	...	1	1
Calf carcasses	...	...	—	6
Pig carcasses	...	...	23	7
Pig heads	...	...	209	2
Pig plucks	...	...	73	44
Fry fats	...	...	183	3
Pork	...	...	52 lbs.	55 lbs. & 1 side
Sheep carcasses	...	...	—	8
Sheep plucks	...	...	—	6
Lamb carcasses	...	...	—	1
Lamb, chilled	...	...	—	54 lbs.
Lamb, chilled	...	...	—	2 fore-quarters
Lamb pluck	...	...	—	4
Bovine fore-quarters	...	...	18	1

		Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Bovine hind-quarters	...	—	1
Bovine head and tongue	...	125	48
Bovine tongues	...	—	28
Beef	...	—	70½ lbs.
Beef, frozen	...	—	172 lbs.
Bovine skirts	...	20	35
Bovine lungs	...	126	28
Bovine livers	...	89	137
Bovine tripe	...	1	10
Bovine fats	...	91	18
Bovine hearts	...	—	8
Bovine kidneys	...	5	36
Bovine pancreas	...	44	13
Bovine spleen	...	—	9
Bovine suet	...	—	70 lbs.

OTHER FOOD SEIZED.

Tins beef	...	...	6 lbs.
Ducks	...	...	5 lbs.
Shrimps	...	...	12 stones
Pears	...	...	2 stones
Chickens	...	...	6
Tins corned beef	...	...	3
Tins chicken and ham	...	...	2
Tins fruit	...	...	777
Kippers	...	...	6 boxes
Bloaters	...	...	5 boxes

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS.

One prosecution was instituted, and a fine of £1 and costs was imposed.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The following figures are from the Chief Constable's Annual Report:—

Thirty-nine cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported in 1935. One case was confirmed.

FOOD INFECTION.

Two outbreaks of suspected food-poisoning were investigated during the year.

(1) On August 30th a death occurred, in Norwich, of a man who had had lunch with friends in Yarmouth on the 25th. On investigation the illness was found to be due to the Gärtner bacillus. I found that these friends had also been taken ill. Enquiries were made as to the origin of the articles of diet eaten at this meal and the local doctors asked to notify me of any other cases which had occurred in their practices. In the result I found 15 cases which fell into a natural group, that is to say, there was only one article of diet which had been eaten by all the families. This article was boiled skinned beetroot purchased at a stall in the Market Place (in 14 instances on the night of Saturday, the 24th, and one on the night of Saturday, the 31st). Unfortunately it was not possible to identify the vendor, but, with hopes of tracing the offending supply, samples of beetroot were purchased on the following Saturday from all stalls selling it. These stalls were of the surprising number of forty-nine.

The Pathologist of the Ministry of Health Laboratory very kindly offered to assist, and examined the whole of these samples, but without result. It was obvious that the source of infection had by that time ceased to operate.

I have no doubt that these illnesses were due to beetroot being prepared by an infected person, *i.e.*, a convalescent from the disease.

(2) On November 26th a lesser outbreak occurred, of presumably the same disease, but not related to the above. Two people ate of a sausage at the only meal they had together. They suffered from an attack of gastro-enteritis. The remains of the sausage and specimens from the patients were examined by the Ministry's Pathologist, but no cause was found.

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis:—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	...	100	88	12
Ground Ginger	...	1	1	—
Sweets	...	2	2	—
Margarine	...	4	4	—
Tinned Vegetables	...	2	2	—
Lard	...	3	3	—
Mincemeat	...	1	1	—
Meat Paste	...	4	4	—
Fish Paste	...	5	5	—
Cheese	...	2	2	—
Butter	...	4	4	—
Baking Powder	...	2	2	—
Jam	...	6	6	—
Sugar	...	1	1	—
Sauce	...	2	2	—
Custard Powder	...	2	2	—
Cooked Beetroot	...	49	49	—
Marmalade	...	2	2	—
Vinegar	...	1	1	—
Coffee	...	2	2	—
Sausages	...	5	5	—
Cream	...	4	4	—
Tinned Crab	...	1	1	—
Tinned Plums	...	4	4	—
Ice Cream	...	15	15	—
Condensed Milk	...	4	4	—
Tea	...	1	1	—
Brine Pickle	...	1	1	—
Salt Beef	...	3	3	—
Chicken and Ham Roll	...	1	1	—
Honey	...	1	1	—
Self-raising Flour	...	2	2	—
Lemonade Powder	...	1	1	—
Cocoa	...	1	1	—
		<hr/> 239 <hr/>	<hr/> 227 <hr/>	<hr/> 12 <hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of Magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.				Proceedings.
9	per cent.	fat deficient	...	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
15 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	added water	...	No action taken.
12	„	fat deficient	...	Ditto.
16	„	added water	...	Ditto.
10.7	„	„ „	...	Ditto.
3	„	fat deficient	...	Cautioned.
1	„	„ „	...	Ditto.
6	„	„ „	...	Case dismissed.
3	„	„ „	...	Cautioned.
18	„	„ „	...	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.
14	„	„ „	...	Case dismissed on payment of costs.
2	„	„ „	...	Cautioned.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

CREAM.—Four samples were examined and found genuine.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only four samples of condensed milk were examined during the year, and found to comply with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 AND 1927.

All samples in the list under the heading on pages 59 and 60 were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these Regulations was found.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS, 1906 AND 1926.

Two samples of Feeding Stuffs were examined during the year. Each complied with the definitions.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD are carried out by the Public Analyst.

(e) NUTRITION.—Dissemination of knowledge.

Owing to the very small support from local advertisers, the publication of the local edition of " Better Health " had to cease. Since then the only local dissemination of health knowledge has been through the posters of the Central Council for Health Education exhibited by the Town Council.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1935 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1925	0	124	1	19	13	0	8	170
1926	0	126	4	29	14	1	7	181
1927	0	165	7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
1929	1	127	5	107	23	4	3	270
1930	0	71	7	76	14	2	2	173
1931	0	30	5	75	11	4	1	126
1932	0	38	1	72	17	4	1	133
1933	0	42	3	89	17	4	4	159
1934	0	331	0	122	37	3	4	497
1935	0	256	0	97	28	5	6	392
Average for ten years								
1925-34	0.1	114.3	4.5	66.6	18.9	3.6	3.5	211.1

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and fifty-six cases were notified during the year being 223 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type and few cases had any complications. See also page 22.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1935 is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Funham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	49	7	23	8	11	0	15
February	36	15	6	9	5	1	8
March	18	5	6	6	1	0	15
April	11	6	2	2	1	0	9
May	19	3	4	10	2	0	15
June	13	4	2	5	2	0	10
July	7	1	2	3	1	0	7
August	12	1	7	1	3	0	10
September	20	2	16	2	0	0	19
October	31	8	17	3	3	0	17
November	27	5	20	1	1	0	13
December	13	7	6	0	0	0	9
Totals	256	64	111	50	30	1	147

DIPHTHERIA.

Ninety-seven cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 145 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see page 18.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	32	10	20	2	0	0	28
February	18	8	8	1	1	0	18
March	6	2	4	0	0	0	6
April	5	0	5	0	0	0	4
May	4	1	2	0	1	0	4
June	6	1	5	0	0	0	6
July	4	1	3	0	0	0	3
August	8	2	6	0	0	0	7
September	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
October	4	2	2	0	0	0	4
November	6	2	4	0	0	0	5
December	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Totals	97	29	62	4	2	0	89

Out of 97 cases notified, 58 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 59 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No case was notified during the year.

THE ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES.

No cases were notified in 1935.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-eight cases of this disease were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases were notified during the year.

TYPHUS FEVER, CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, TRENCH FEVER,
MALARIA AND DYSENTRY.

No cases of the above were notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA.

Thirty cases were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the daytime and at the two Police Stations during the night. Twenty-four bottles (each of 4,000 units) were distributed in this way in 1935.

SHICK AND DICK TESTS.

At the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applies the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents give their consent.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(See page 18).

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

No action was needed during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(See pages 8, 12, 13, 14).

Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.—Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, *e.g.*, the enforcement of Education Committee's Standing Orders *re* exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am adverse to school closure (see page 51) and believe this to be the better method.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfecter at the Hospital:—

Beds	284	Counterpanes	473
Pillows	994	Mattresses	452
Bolsters	247	Clothing	1330
Slips	772	Carpets	20
Sheets	710	Rugs	52
Hangings	13	Towels	471
Blankets	1101	Various	949
			—
Total			7868
			—

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

Four hundred and twenty-seven rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Public Assistance Committee, who have an up-to-date equipment at the Workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.												Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At Ages -- Years.																		
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston and Southtown	Runham Vauxhall		Port.
Pneumonia	30	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	5	6	6	6	4	11	10	7	2	—	—
Diphtheria	97	—	3	5	6	8	19	4	11	1	2	2	—	27	64	6	—	—	—
Membranous Group)																			
Erysipelas	28	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	15	3	5	14	10	4	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	256	—	6	6	16	126	57	12	11	3	3	3	—	69	104	82	1	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polionmyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—
Neonatorum																			
Encephalitis																			
Lethargica																			
Small Pox																			
Totals	424	6	10	11	23	25	169	79	18	34	14	26	9	125	193	102	4	—	236

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital:—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Gorleston Isolation Hospital:—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.
Hospital Authority:—Great Yarmouth Corporation.

TABLE IIa.

AGES AT DEATH FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.												
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia ...	32	5	2	1	1	1	...	..	2	1	4	10	5
Diphtheria	9	..	1	1	..	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	46	5	3	2	1	2	6	2	2	3	4	12	7

3. PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The figures for 1935 were:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re- vaccinations.
North District & Runham Vauxhall		
(Dr. Connell)	60	Nil
South District (Dr. Connell) ...	83	Nil
Cobholm, Southtown (ditto) ...	16	Nil
Gorleston (Dr. Anderson) ...	53	3
Infirmery (Dr. Adlington) ...	5	Nil

This total of 217 primary vaccinations compared with 759 births during the same period is an index of the growing unvaccinated state of the community. Having regard to the fact that Small Pox until recently had been prevalent for some years in some parts of England and Wales, and to the large influx of summer visitors that we got each year from permanently affected areas, it is peculiarly inadvisable that we should continue to neglect this elementary precaution, especially as, under the new regulations, vaccinations are now performed on one "spot" only, which causes a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

4. (b) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The full report of the Home Teacher for the Blind will be found on pages 72—75. In connection with prevention, she took four persons to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment.

The Education Committee provided glasses for 154 children during the year.

Under the Public Health Act, the Health Committee provides collosol argenti, free of cost, to the midwives for application to the eyes of the newly-born, and, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum fees (as under the Midwives' Act) are paid to the doctor until the child is well. This last I consider of great importance; it is quite usual for treatment to be necessary for some days beyond the normal days contemplated in the Midwives' Act.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanitorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	22	30	20
	Females	34	28	24
	Total	56	58	44
Non-Pulmonary	Males	5	5	6
	Females	12	9	4
	Total	17	14	10

5. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	Hospital.				
I.	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	—	—	—
II.	„	Yes	—	„	—	—	—
III.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—
IV.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—
V.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—
VI.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
5	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	0
15	7	12	1	2	4	9	2	2
25	3	11	0	3	2	6	0	1
35	4	8	0	3	1	5	0	1
45	7	6	0	0	10	2	0	0
55	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
65 and upwards	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Totals	25	40	6	12	20	24	6	4

There were four non-notified tuberculosis deaths, being 7 per cent. of the whole. There is a tendency with some doctors to delay notification, especially in the winter months, but this year there has been an improvement. Generally speaking, the omission to notify is due to some doctors recognising no purpose in notification where no help is required.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—No action was taken during the year under these powers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1922.

This Act was adopted by the Town Council from April 1st, 1924. On the 13th March, 1928, the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that he should examine new entrants, previous to their being admitted to Designated Posts, was adopted.

Since then the following number of examinations have been made:—

To end of year 1928 ...	...	...	51
„ „ 1929 ...	...	...	68
„ „ 1930 ...	...	...	133
„ „ 1931 ...	...	...	195
„ „ 1932 ...	...	...	214
„ „ 1933 ...	...	...	223
„ „ 1934 ...	...	...	237
„ „ 1935 ...	...	...	277

THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier

is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-operate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 2,493 visits as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	42
Marine Stores	...	...	...	57
Fish-houses	...	...	...	429
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	48
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	10
Bake Houses	...	...	...	98
Malt Houses	...	...	...	25
Stables	...	...	...	182
Piggeries	...	...	...	119
Timber Yards	...	...	...	14
Private Houses	...	...	...	302
Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	...	38
Re-visits	...	...	...	446
Special and complaints	...	...	...	634
Ships	...	...	...	4
Fish Manure Stores	...	...	...	16
				<hr/> 2493 <hr/>
Rats killed—Ferreting	...	...	...	1892
Known to be poisoned or trapped	...	...	...	72
				<hr/> 1964 <hr/>

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

HOME TEACHER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1935.

MISS REES submits her Eleventh Annual Report of work done under the above Act.

The necessary registration work has been done and the Register brought up-to-date. There have been 36 new cases and 11 deaths during the year. Two persons have been de-certified as they are no longer blind within the meaning of the Act.

The number on the Register is 207, as compared with 184 last year. The age groups are as follows:—

			M.	F.
Under 5 years	...	Nil		
Between 5 and 16 years	...	6	4	2
„ 16 „ 21 „	...	2	1	1
„ 21 „ 50 „	...	31	17	14
„ 50 „ 70 „	...	106	62	44
Over 70 years	...	62	25	37
		<hr/> 207 <hr/>	<hr/> 109 <hr/>	<hr/> 98 <hr/>

1,480 visits have been paid during the year. Instruction in Moon Type has been given to two persons. Three magazines in Braille and one in Moon Type have been circulated among readers. There are four readers who belong to the National Library.

Three persons have been read to regularly and others taken for walks. Three persons have been visited while in Hospital. Four persons have been taken to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. Five persons were provided with spectacles.

Application has been made for the State Blind Pension on behalf of eight persons.

Twenty applications were made during the year for the Corporation allowance. Eighteen were successful. Nine recipients died during the year. At the end of the year there were 128 recipients as compared with 119 last year.

There are five children at the East Anglian School. There are three persons being trained at the Norwich Institution. There are three persons, two males and one female, employed as "journeymen" in the Institution. There is one home worker employed as a copyist by the National Library.

The Flag Day organised by the Committee resulted in £271 16s. 2d., and donations, legacy, etc., amounted to £85 2s. 10d.

Money grants for special purposes were given to twelve persons out of the Voluntary Fund. Gifts of eggs, fruit, etc., have been made to thirty-seven invalids.

Two hundred and seven persons received a Christmas gift of 2/6. During the early part of the year 26 invalids received 1 cwt. of coal. A regular weekly grant has been made to the wife of one trainee.

SOCIAL EVENTS, ETC.

Blind Welfare work has continued to make good progress, and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Both the Yarmouth and Gorleston Clubs have held fortnightly meetings during the winter months. The ninth annual party was held on January 15th at the Wesleyan School Room. On June 20th the annual outing was held at Southwold.

Thanks are due to the Music Club for allowing 12 persons to attend their concerts. During the year the blind were entertained by the Great Yarmouth Operatic & Dramatic Society,

the Great Yarmouth Junior Players, the Wellington Pier Pavilion, the Management of the Regal Theatre, Y.M.C.A., Gorleston group of Toc H, the Trustees of the Park Baptist Chapel, and the Yarmouth and Gorleston Steamboat Co.

The Transport Committee has granted facilities to travel free on the Corporation buses to 139 blind persons. Members of the Yarmouth Branch of Toc H have assisted blind persons with their wireless sets.

The Committee has arranged with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund and the local Relay Company to provide free "relay" service to blind persons. This concession is appreciated greatly, and it is hoped that eventually the majority of the blind will benefit.

The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapels in Yarmouth and Gorleston for the use of their school-rooms for meetings for the blind.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

P. M. REES,

Home Teacher for the Blind.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF THE BLIND
ON DECEMBER 31st, 1935.

<i>Under 5 years</i>	...	...	...	...	0
<i>Between 5 and 16 years—</i>					
At school	...	...	...	5	
At home	...	...	...	1	
				<hr/>	6
<i>Between 16 and 21 years—</i>					
At Home M.D. in receipt of allowance			...	1	
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	1	
				<hr/>	2
<i>Between 21 and 50 years—</i>					
Weaver at Norwich	...	...	...	1	
Basket makers at Norwich		...	...	2	
St. Dunstan's (basket maker)	...		...	1	
St. Dunstan's (mat maker)	...		...	1	
Braille copyist for Library	...		...	1	
Butcher's assistant	...	...	...	1	
Infirmary	...	...	...	3	
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	2	
AT HOME—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance			...	14	
Unemployed—no allowance		...	...	3	
With income over scale		...	...	2	
				<hr/>	31
<i>Between 50 and 70 years—</i>					
Pedlar in receipt of allowance	...		...	1	
Shopkeeper	...	...	...	1	
In Infirmary	...	...	...	5	
Newsagent	...	...	...	1	
AT HOME—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance			...	70	
With incomes over scale		...	...	28	
				<hr/>	106
<i>Over 70 years—</i>					
Infirmary	...	...	...	7	
AT HOME—					
In receipt of allowance	...	...	...	48	
With incomes over scale		...	...	7	
				<hr/>	62
				<hr/>	
			TOTAL	...	207
					<hr/>

Mental Deficiency Acts.

SUPERVISION OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1935.

MISS WOULD submits her First Annual Report of work under the above Acts.

The appointment of Supervision Officer was made from February 23rd, 1931, it being arranged that the officer should work under the Central Association for Mental Welfare for the first three months (the Corporation paying the Association for her services). In May this period was extended to August 23rd, 1931. Thereafter the work has been carried out under the direct control of the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

Miss Sandeman resigned in January, 1935, and was succeeded by Miss Would.

Home Visiting. During the year, 286 visits were paid to 61 homes. One case died during the year; four new cases were added to the list. One has married.

Occupation Centre. This was first opened on May 28th, 1931, provisionally for three afternoons a week, in a room in the Wesleyan Church premises. An Assistant was appointed to help the Supervision Officer. During the first (the Summer) term nine cases attended.

In September, 1931, the Centre was transferred to the Boy Scouts' Headquarters (late St. Peter's School), Deneside, and since then has been open on five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 9.45 a.m. to 12.10 p.m. daily.

The training has included handicrafts of various kinds—rug-making, knitting, sewing, stool-making, simple leather work and raffia-work—physical training and kindergarten occupations. Attendance has been very regular.

The attendance of such cases is naturally variable, being governed by home and personal considerations that do not apply to ordinary school children. The number who attended during the year was as follows:—

Males—under 16 years, 1; over 16 years, nil.

Females—under 16 years, 2; over 16 years, 4.

The number of cases on the Register of the Centre on December 31st was:—

Males—under 16 years, 1; over 16 years, nil.

Females—under 16 years, 2; over 16 years, 4.

Home Teaching. One case who was unable to attend the Centre has been taught weekly in her own home, being given knitting instruction.

Register of Mental Defectives. This has been brought up-to-date as far as possible, though there is doubtless a number not yet brought to notice. Those known of on December 31st are classified as follows:—

I. <i>Institutions</i> —		Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.
Males	...	5	30
Females	...	1	27
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		6	57
		<hr/>	<hr/>
II. <i>At Home</i> —			
Males	...	7	27
Females	...	4	32
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		11	59
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Social Events. The third Annual Party was held on January 1st at the Congregational Schoolroom, at which eighteen defectives and their friends were present. On July 17th the cases attending the Centre or being taught at home were taken for an outing to the Sparrow's Nest, Lowestoft, Mr. Matthes very kindly presenting them with tea. On December 19th the fourth Annual Party was held at the Centre, seventeen defectives and their friends being present.

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

Annual Report
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
— 1935. —

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
GREAT YARMOUTH.

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth
during the year 1935 (excluding Fishing Vessels):---

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			COASTWISE.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
With Cargo	375	81290	With Cargo	1462	204084
In Ballast (including Fishing Vessels)	71	17270	In Ballast	105	25276

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1935.

TABLE A.

	Arrivals.*		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
	Number.	Tonnage.	By the M.O.H.	By the Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers } ...	446	98560	23	167	42	28	—
Motors } ...			11	112	25	18	—
Sailing } ...			0	2	2	1	—
Fishing } ...			0	0	0	0	—
Total Foreign .	446	98560	34	281	69	47	—
COASTWISE—							
Steamers } ...	1567	229360	8	425	76	55	—
Motors } ...			4	204	32	26	—
Sailing } ...			1	74	32	20	—
Fishing ...	603	24120	7	260	70	58	—
Total Coastwise...	2170	247855	20	963	210	159	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2616	253480	54	1244	279	206	—

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	...	...	...	714
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	35
Swedish	...	...	...	...	25
Dutch	...	...	...	...	120
Danish	...	...	...	...	15
French	...	...	...	...	1
Belgian	...	...	...	...	5
German	...	...	...	...	36
Finnish	...	...	...	...	14
Esthonian	...	...	...	...	11
Soviet	...	...	...	...	6
Latvian	...	...	...	...	2
British Fishing	...	...	...	...	260
					1244

* H.M. Customs no longer keep records of arrivals in detailed form, the totals only are available.

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

(a) **Passenger Traffic during 1935.**

There is none in this Port.

(b) **Cargo Traffic.**

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with the following Ports:—

Maize:—Antwerp, Rotterdam.

Sugar:—Danzig, Hamburg.

Phosphate:—Rotterdam, Bremen.

Salt:—Torre Veiga, Weisermunde, Hamburg, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Santa Pola.

Wood: — Frederickshavn, Wiborg, Gothenberg, Oslo, Stavanger, Ulcaborg, Archangel, Kotka, Rafso, Trondhjem, Leningrad, Skeleftea, Nordmaling, Raumo, Onega, Memel, Stettin, Gefle, Yxpalia.

The Exports were Fish.

Ships proceeding to Norwich:—Of the 436 foreign arrivals, 76 went through the Port to Norwich, 360 remaining in Yarmouth. Of the 1567 coastwise arrivals about 700 went through to Norwich or Cantley.

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes. There are no water boats.

IV. PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

These Regulations came into force on May 1st, 1933. Under them a number of new and modified arrangements were made locally, and, having been fully described in a previous Report, are here omitted except in so far as they relate to the year's working.

(1) Masters of foreign-going ships arriving from a foreign port now have to sign a Declaration of Health.

During the year, 86 of these Declarations were delivered by Masters of ships entering the Port. All the ships were "clean."

(2) This Port has no trade with districts likely to be infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague. A watch is kept on all Ports with which we have communication, and a list of those which are "infected" is sent to Customs Officers, Pilots and Shipping Agents. To date these Ports have been infected only with Typhus or Small Pox. The Pilots have agreed not to bring in a ship from an "infected" Port, notwithstanding a "clean" declaration (see above) without first communicating with me. There were no such ships during the year.

I wish to thank the Pilots for their ungrudging help in these matters of Declarations and Infected Ports.

(3) As stated above, no inward vessel required special attention. I have, however, found in the past that Pilots and Customs Officers always report cases of sickness immediately by telephone. In addition it is now possible for vessels having wireless to communicate with me direct, using the "Y" Code of the International Sanitary Convention, and my telegraphic address — "Portelth, Gt. Yarmouth" — but no such messages were received during the year.

(6) No occasion has arisen for the Medical Officer of Health to take action, regarding any ship, under Article 16, during the year.

TABLE C.
Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1935.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric ...	—	—	—	0·4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	0·2
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	0·4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	0·2

TABLE D.
Cases of Infectious Sickness occurred on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1935.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric ...	—	—	—	0·2

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection four ships were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1935.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British ...	971	1	38	199*
Other Nations .	273	—	19	37*

* Excluding 280 cases where bilge pumping was ordered to be carried out at sea.

The following list shows the nature of the defects, etc., reported in the previous tables:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses ...	...	55
Forecastles to repaint or limewash	...	10
Defects in sanitary arrangements	...	20
Defects in ventilation	...	22
Filthy galley	...	16
Offensive accumulations	...	33
Filthy bedding, clothing, etc.	...	10
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation	...	10
Defective water tanks	...	5
Filthy w.c's.	...	78
Unwholesome provision store	...	14
Suspicious drinking water	...	2
Ship's stores in forecastle	...	5
Repairs to ventilators	...	2
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping	...	280
Cleanse holds	...	1
Vermin	...	11
Total (excluding bilge pumping) ...		<u>294</u>

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases. All were dealt with by Informal Notices.

UN SOUND PROVISIONS.—172 lbs. beef and 21 lbs. lamb were seized and destroyed.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) There is no trade in the articles coming under the various Food Regulations.

(2) *Shell Fish*. There are no beds within the Port.

(3) See (1) above.

At the Fish-wharf, etc., the following were seized and destroyed:—

1075 cran Herrings.

18 boxes Red Herrings.

56 boxes Kippers.

The Sanitary Inspector visits the Fish-wharf daily and spends much time there during the Fishing Season.

MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by the Assistant Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1935.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year 59 boats were inspected, and these were generally found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

One boat had leaky living accommodation; one an obstructed ventilator; one an accumulation of rubbish; one vermin and one obscured marks. These were all satisfactorily dealt with on notifying the owner.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about seventeen of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.



